

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N<sup>o</sup> 981.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1805.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

### GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the publick, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

### 17 Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the state.

### VIZ.—

Elegant Ostrich Feathers for Ladie's head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trappings

Allo, Lutestrings, Sennsaws, Perfums, Pee-lings and Sattins.

Elegant 6' Cambric and Jacquet Muslins, plain and figured.

Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moresns, Durants, Bombe-zettes, &c.

Silk and other Shawls.

Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.

6' & 7' Superfine and other Cloths—Cafiniers, Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.

Irish Linens and Maflin Shirting, Patent Royal Cord.

Velvets, Thickets, Corduroys & Confiture Cords.

Silk Velvets for Collars.

Toilets & Mar-jeilles quilting.

Striped Duffield Sand Role Blankets, Flan-nels, Baize & Checks.

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Delf

### HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

### TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD

At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured, free from spots, type your cuts loose.

H. C.

### Elegant Fashionable & Fancy GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now opening by

10 LEWIS SANDERS,

Lexington,

### A very extensive Assortment of Merchandise,

Carefully selected from the best houses in the city, and purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Besides the articles generally imported, he has for sale,

Wood's best superior London Cloths and Casmieres of all colors, which are of a quality rarely to be had in this country.

Bennet's genuine Royal Patent Cords and Casmieres of different colors.

Ingrain Carpetting, fashionable colors.

One piece fair Car-petting.

Hearth Rugs. India matting for summer Carpets.

Very large and elegantly ornamented gilt column framed Looking Glasses.

Superbly elegant cut glas Lamps, with festoons and drops ornamental for chimney pieces.

Large and Elegant Andirons and Shovel and Tongs [burnish-ed.]

Superfine large and newest fashioned English straw Bonnets.

Most fashionable colours and newest patterns Chintzes. Netted silk shawls.

Genuine Cognac brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira, old Teneriffe, sherry & Port wines.

A few packages of well assorted ironmongery, put up to suit this country from one of the best houses in Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture.

A general assortment of materials for finishing buildings.

Paints, Spanish & French Indigo, by the quantity.

Pocket Piftols.

Elegant Shaving Boxes.

Silk, Cotton & Morocco Suspenders.

A collection of school & other Books, Latin, Greek and English.

Pinkerton's Geography, with a complete Atlas.

Sugar Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alpice, Cloves.

Ginger, Coperas, Madder, Indigo, Tur-ky Red Cotton, Bran-dy, Rum, Red Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines.

Also, Barks, Glauber Salts, and other Me-dicines.

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Delf

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co.

John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to

CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly au-thorized to receive the same. Those

who do not avail themselves of this no-tice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscrimi-nately instituted.

J. Jordan Jr.

N. B.—TO BACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J. Lexington, January 28, 1805.

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky dist.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.

if Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

H. C.

Geo. M. Bibb,

For Sale.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1805.

[VOL. XVIII.—N<sup>o</sup> 981.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1805.

FOR SALE,

Two Likely Young,

Negro Women,

acquainted with House Busines.—En-

quire of the Printer hereof for terms.

Lexington 21st May 1805.

Americanus,

A LARGE JACK,

WILL stand at my farm, one and

half miles from Lexington,

at eight dollars the season, cash, or

four dollars the leap; which may

be paid in hemp at four dollars, or

or peacock at fifteen shillings per owt. deli-

vered in Lexington on or before the

1st day of January 1806.—Americanus.

will stand every other week at Col.

Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run,

eight miles from Lexington.—The

usefulness of mules, the cheapnes

of raising, and the ready sale and

high price which they command in

the Southern States, will perhaps

induce many of our horie breeders,

to make trial of a few of their large

coarse mares, as the size of mules

principally fixes their value—a few

years experience will point out

which of the two animals, mules or

horses are the most profitablotobe

raised.—In all cases notes will be re-

quired.

John Brown.

Mafon County, April 20, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jessamine County, scd.

APRIL CIRCUIT COURT, 1805.

William Caldwell, Complainant.

Against

Leonard Claiborne, Nich. 3 Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

HE defendant, Leonard Claibourne having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of

this court, and it appearing to their satis-faction, that he is not an inhabitant

of this Commonwealth, On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is or-

dered that the said Leonard Claibourne

do appear here on the third day of our

next July court, and answer the com-

plainant's bill, and that a copy of this

order, be inserted in some one of the

Kentucky prints, according to law.

A Copy Teste.

Sam'l. H. Woodson. C. J. C. C.

Wendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of

the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of

this country, the subscriber will open a

Store in Lexington, for receiving Pro-

duce and Merchandise, &c. for sale by

Vendue.

The Produce of this country will

doubtless, at no very distant period,

command a price in money. At first

some difficulty will arise, but I am fully

persuaded that in time, by perseverence

the whole of the produce raised in the

vicinity of this town, and on the Ken-

tucky river, may be sold, either for cash

in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged,

and in emergencies, money will be ad-

vanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement,

there will be at least one sale every week.

He will also buy and sell shares in

the Kentucky Insurance Company, and

other Securities, on commission.

Insurances will be effected at the In-

To the Instructed Authorities, and the People of Kentucky, your attention to the following Statement of Facts, will gratify an injured and insulted Citizen.

ON the 10th July, 1804. Capt. Jno. Turnum, S. Minor, & myself, see Geo. Pipes in company with James his brother, take salt out of a trough, at S. Taylor's salt-works in Washington, under circumstances which then induced us to think felonious. On pollarding himself with the salt, one of us hailed him, his language was such as to induce us at length to suppose he had leave of the owner to take it; who had left his works the preceding Sunday, for his harvest, 22 miles from the furnace; who returned 22d July, and milled both salt and brine which he had left, found old S. Pipes with his sons, Geo. & Jas. working the furnace, of whom he made no enquiry about said salt; but waited in silence, expecting information from them concerning the same. After the first week, the old man quit, and Taylor put his man Abram in with Geo. & Jas. by which he was intituled to one third more than half made the 2d week, on the last day of which Taylor divided with them accordingly, all which was ready, and went to see his family; asked me to divide with them the balance, which would be ready the next Monday, I did so; but took none for Abram's labour. Taylor came, asked me how much, I told him 84lb in all, he immediately sent to Chs. Boyle's 25lb, and weighed the rest which proved to be 17 only, then told me he lacked 14lb for Abram's part; I informed him we had divided equally. Sometime after T. asked Geo. in my presence if he did not owe him 14lb of salt, who said no; he consented to my statement of the case; but said he weighed, and put 1-3 of his half to Taylor's pile after I had left him, T. said he had never got it, and immediately enquired of Abram who appeared to be intituled absent of mind upon the subject. The next morning Abram refused the subject to his master of his own accord, saying he now remembered every thing about it, and cogently repeated the several circumstances: Taylor a few hours afterwards see Geo. and Jas. told them he wished to see them; A. & myself together once more on the subject, adding that if they were certain that they had put said salt to his pile, that A. had made way with it, and must have weighed it, and I never knew he could weigh with steelyards, because he has taken neither more or less, the countenance of Geo. immediately changed, who threatened to fight me for being the cause of the enquiry, but never would face the Negro and myself after on the subject; though the path from his house to the cornfield he had rented of T. came between the shop and furnace, which I think is about 80 yards apart, in consequence of which T. told Mr. D. Bernet that Geo. Pipes, should never eat another mouthful of salt made at his furnace unless he stole it, or gave cash for it. Taylor had not yet heard who had robbed his trough; but Jas. as I expect being a little uneasy under the present complexion of things now enquires of me what Taylor said about the salt, that was taken from the brine when he was absent at harvest, no sooner had he asked the question, than those first impressions which George's superlative impudence had removed, when we caught him taking the salt, revived, and I immediately asked Taylor on sight, whether he had given them leave to take it, or not, "So far from it," said T. that I plainly told their father, to whom I rented the furnace, when I left it, that I expected no body would interrupt it, until I returned &c; to which said T. the old man, reiterated his probation and assent; Taylor then suggested to me, that the brine with him was an object which he was obliged to leave, where he found it; there being much more than he expected, before he lifted the salt out of the trough, in consequence whereof, he had told his black boys, when taking out the salt, to halten their business, and not mind leaving some salt with the brine, as old Mr. Pipes would be there, who would not let any thing interrupt it. T. added that any one else, might have taken it with a much better grace than they, because others might have thought he had declined further pretensions to it; to the contrary of which they were plainly informed, when he left it. T. thought the brine and salt worth one bushel when he left it.

Mr. D. Bernet, John Bratt, Capt. Turnum, and myself, all see it the day after, T. left it, and none of us thought there was less than half bushel of good salt, beside the brine, we noticed too, that the salt was piled in the trough; I had told one of the Pipes family, that day i. e. Monday 9th July; that I intended to my sister Turnum's that evening, and next morning to my mother's; but meeting my brother Spencer at Turnum's, who was on his way to my shop with work. It became necessary for me to return to my shop, which did in the morning early, of the 10th July, 1804, as aforesaid. No sooner had we begun to blow up a fire, but we discovered George Pipes and James, and dismissed him; but George was with his bow and arrows, who acted before a called court again, to be examined as the law requires in such cases, & the witnesses for the commonwealth, &c. Before Esquire Young, George's conduct was all proved up; there he was put in mind of every inch of ground he had taken before hand, but did not sustain any part of it. By no one could he prove that Taylor had given him leave to take salt when he pleased; by none could he prove of all his 12 witnesses that Taylor had given him the salt, nor could he prove by any that T. had retracted in any manner any thing he had ever laid on the subject. But he most impudently and foolishly did commit himself still further, by trying to take advantage of the forgetfulness of Mr. D. Potts, who had been at the furnace about 20th of June, 1804, when George and James was working the furnace, and then heard George tell Taylor that he had taken perhaps 16 pounds of salt, to which T. replied very well, but Mr. Potts could not recollect whether it was before or after harvest, this he said was the salt for which he was prosecuted. George had now forgot, that though steel yards lay at hand, where he took the salt for which he was prosecuted, that he had not weighed it, and that it was unnecessary to render an account of salt in pounds, or any how else, which had been given to him, but Taylor remembered perfectly that the circumstance happened before harvest, & that the account then rendered by George was in pounds, and that he let them down according to his account of them, which was settled for between himself, George and James, who was then working the furnace. Potts remembered seeing James putting wood into the furnace at the same time!

Capt. Turnum voluntarily offered himself security for George, but whether he did it out of prejudice to Taylor, who sued him the day I commenced the prosecution, or out of prejudice against us both, between whom he has evidenced a disposition to create a difference, or out of good will to George, who I believe he thinks guilty of feloniously taking the salt that he had taken; this he asserted to Capt. Turnum and his wife; in hearing of Jno. S. Taylor, & Esquire Nash of Lincoln, he roughly abused T. and swore he could prove that Taylor had given his father's family all leave to take salt when they pleased, &c. At another time he told Capt. Turnum, that Taylor had seen his father, and to him had retracted every thing which he should have said as to his not having given him the salt which Turnum, &c. had seen him take, when not a word on the subject had been passed between Taylor and his father! Taylor had wrote to him on the subject of his abuse, demanding his reasons; but never got an answer: in which letter he told him that he knew he had no leave from him to take the salt which he had taken, either directly or indirectly, &c. Sometime after all this, I went down to Washington, fell in with a large company working on the road, George was one of them, who had said too much behind my back to remain silent in this company to my face; of course he told me a little aside, that he had promised to give me battle on sight; if I charged him with stealing salt to his face: I replied to him it was time then he had begun; he then said he would prove sued me, but he did not know whether he could prove that I had charged him with stealing salt by sufficient testimony. I immediately took him before a large number of men, called their attention, and told them that I never had any malice against George Pipes in my life, and that I had never laid any harm of him, only that I had once catched him stealing salt, and that I could have it if necessary; I then told him to take his choice of witnesses; he immediately convinced me that he did not intend to sue, but was to very rough in his abuse of myself and T. that I told him he should have his choice to sue me for slander, or be prosecuted; that if he declined the one, I would do the other, in order that every body might know the right of the matter, and thereby put a stop to the further circulation of his impudent falsehood upon the subject. He would not sue me, and I did prosecute him and James, and proved the charge fully to the satisfaction of every one present: but as James did not put his hand to the salt, Esquire Young, before whom they were examined upon the subject, inadvertently mistook the law,

Turnum answered in the affirmative; that the salt was in his possession, and that he had sent his sons to take the (said) salt, and for which he ought now to be prosecuted; As he did not pretend to any special interest in the salt only that the whole salt works was in his possession, and this trough standing under the shelter, he seemed to think, give him a right to embezzle its contents, without being guilty of felony. But says the law, he who has merely the care of another's goods, hath not the possession of them, and therefore, by feloniously embezzling them, is guilty of larceny (review criminal code, page 220) again page 444 Whenever a man directs another trespass, who afterwards executes it in pursuance of such direction; he is necessarily, as guilty as if he had done it himself, and therefore, being in judgment of law, a principal offender, he may be tried and found guilty before any trial of the actual perpetrator of the fact. Again page 285, in petit larceny, there are no accessories, before or after the fact; but all are principals. Was the old man now prosecuted, as he ought to be, and as he should have been, the moment he divulged the secret of his guilt, had I then known the law upon the case, would he dare to plead not guilty! and subject himself thereby to an attack for perjury?—It certainly is necessary for the well being of society, that all who are guilty of felonious practices, should be punished for the same, according to the laws of the land, however modestly they may conduct themselves, otherwise when detected, and if so, how much more necessary is it to chastise the infamous wretch, who after an act of felony shall attempt to silence complaint from the injured, by exciting terror? instances of this kind, is only to be found among the most high finished. Geo. appears to be of that description among the few in the world of such audacity there is one stated in the criminal code, as follows, page 281.

THE prisoner appeared according to his recognizance taken before Henry Young, Esquire, and was set to the bar, and charged with having feloniously taken and carried away salt, the property of Samuel Taylor, to the amount of 4s. 6d. and it being demanded of him, whether he was guilty thereof or not, he said he was not thereof guilty. And sundry evidences being sworn and examined, and the prisoner heard in his defence. On consideration whereof, it is the opinion of the court, that the said George Pipes, is not guilty. And nothing farther appearing, or being alleged against him, it is ordered that he be discharged and hence dismissed. And it is the opinion of the court, that this prosecution is entirely malicious, and the prosecutor Barlett Minor, had no grounds for commencing the same.

The Minutes were signed.  
JESSE HEAD.

A Copy. Test,  
JOHN REED, C. W. C.

Although I am clearly of opinion that the question of intention, when he took the salt (every thing else having been proved to the satisfaction of the court, and every body else) belonged to a jury, and that under then existing circumstances, it was unlawful to discharge him; yet if their worships had stopped where not only policy, but good decorum required them, I should have remained silent upon the subject, but not satisfied to acquit the guilty; they arrogantly usurp the right of calumniating the innocent! If their worships had good grounds for their calumny of me, I am liable to be indicted at the suit of the commonwealth, and I challenge an attack.—I am also liable to an action upon the case at the suit of the party, will he dare to sue? He dare not: the court has kept him as yet out of the penitentiary; but they have not made him innocent, nor can they do it. He having only been examined, may be prosecuted again at any time for the same offence, until acquitted by a tribunal having competent jurisdiction of the case: a jury is that tribunal, for until he is tried, he never is in the eye of the law jeopardised; which, says our constitution shall not be twice for the same offence. But how will he be got before a jury, whilst his bare plea of not guilty, unsupported by circumstances, or testimony, will secure him a discharge? Perhaps its a law in Washington, that if a man be in my confidence, his sons may steal all I am worth, and go unpunished! or why the question to Turnum as above? I would not wish to be understood that I think the court acted corruptly; I do not, altho' they have indirectly charged me with perjury; they have implicated the witnesses for the commonwealth, and aspersed the justice who committed George for further examination; but I am convinced that they widely misunderstood the whole subject, and of course the grounds of the prosecution; as it was said by one of the witnesses, that the prosecution proceeded from a quarrel between George and myself; the court perhaps thought it a quarrel which I had against him. Thus he may have derived an advantage from a circumstance sufficient of its self to convict him of the crime; I had charged him with, if the court had understood the whole subject: for certainly there is not an honest man on earth, who would not have sued in such a case; he knew he was guilty, and therefore fostered a secret hope, as he had wantonly and impudently tried much himself to put a false face upon a felonious action: that I would retract my promise to him, rather than encounter the trouble of a prosecution.

He no doubt calculated, in some measure too upon Taylor's friendship for his father at that time, with whom I then and yet live, who would have professed as soon as it came to his knowledge; but for the respect he had for the feelings of the old people who had given them existence, never suspecting that they knew any thing about it until the father came forward at Squire Young's, as witness for his sons, and swore that he had rented the furnace; that the salt was in his possession, and that he had sent his sons to take the (said) salt, and for which he ought now to be prosecuted; As he did not pretend to any special interest in the salt only that the whole salt works was in his possession, and this trough standing under the shelter, he seemed to think, give him a right to embezzle its contents, without being guilty of felony. But says the law, he who has merely the care of another's goods, hath not the possession of them, and therefore, by feloniously embezzling them, is guilty of larceny (review criminal code, page 220) again page 444 Whenever a man directs another trespass, who afterwards executes it in pursuance of such direction; he is necessarily, as guilty as if he had done it himself, and therefore, being in judgment of law, a principal offender, he may be tried and found guilty before any trial of the actual perpetrator of the fact. Again page 285, in petit larceny, there are no accessories, before or after the fact; but all are principals. Was the old man now prosecuted, as he ought to be, and as he should have been, the moment he divulged the secret of his guilt, had I then known the law upon the case, would he dare to plead not guilty! and subject himself thereby to an attack for perjury?—It certainly is necessary for the well being of society, that all who are guilty of felonious practices, should be punished for the same, according to the laws of the land, however modestly they may conduct themselves, otherwise when detected, and if so, how much more necessary is it to chastise the infamous wretch, who after an act of felony shall attempt to silence complaint from the injured, by exciting terror? instances of this kind, is only to be found among the most high finished. Geo. appears to be of that description among the few in the world of such audacity there is one stated in the criminal code, as follows, page 281.

HARMAN PICKED HALIPENNY'S POCKET

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

B. O. B.

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1805.

F. Downing & Co.  
TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they continue the  
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING

BUSINESS,

In all its branches: Papering, and decorating apartments in the most finished style. They undertake likewise Gilding and Japanning—Old waiters &c. japanned anew. They have added to the above mentioned branches, that of making new, and repairing old Looking Glasses. They have received an elegant assortment of Gilt Borders, for pictures or looking glass frames—They continue to take shaded and cut profile likenesses with the physiognotrace, at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's office; where for the use of persons living at a remote distance, will be found, all sorts of paints, ready ground, and fit for immediate use, on the shortest notice, together with new brushes. All such persons by giving the subscribers the dimensions of what they desire to be painted, may be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of paint. They have also, always on hand, a quantity of PUTTY.

Three or four APPRENTICES to the above business, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

R. A. G. S  
WANTED



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 2, 1805.

MARRIED.—On the 30th ultmo, by the Revd. Jas. Moore, Mr. Thomas Redd, of Woodford county, to the agreeable Miss. Elizabeth Bullock, of this neighbourhood.

INDEPENDENCE.

The Lexington Light Infantry Company are to dine at Mr. Maxwell's spring, on Thursday the 4th July; those disposed to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence, are invited to unite with them on that occasion.

Yesterday a dividend of four dollars, was made on each share in the Kentucky Insurance Company. During the last six months, the company have sustained considerable losses by insuffice, which will account for the small sum divided at this time, when compared with former dividends.

On Thursday last arrived in this town, two Indians belonging to the Chickasaw nation, in search of their horses, which had been stolen from them by some white men, returning from Natchez to this state. Early the next morning, a horse, which they alledged to be theirs, passed through this place, having been purchased by the gentleman who had him in possession, on Barren river. The Indians claimed their property; but not being able to produce legal proof, were obliged to relinquish him to the possessor, who has taken him to the Eastward. It is much to be lamented, that the villains who stole the horses, could not be brought to justice; as a failure may produce serious consequences, by way of retaliation, on our citizens, who may have occasion to pass through the Chickasaw nation.

The citizens of Lexington made them a present of about 30 dollars in cloathing, with which they appeared well pleased; and it is hoped, other towns through which they may pass, will contribute something, as a remuneration for their lost property.

COMMUNICATION.

On Thursday and Friday last, the Young Ladies under the tuition of Mrs. Beck, were examined in the presence of a numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The evident progress the young ladies have made, in reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and astronomy, reflects the highest honour on their preceptors, and credit to themselves; and afforded the greatest gratification to all present.

On the third day of May last, all foreign coins, excepting Spanish dollars, and parts of dollars, ceased to be legal tender for the payment of debts in the United States. As the act of congress making French, Spanish and Portuguese gold coins and French crowns a tender, expired on the said third day of May.

NORFOLK, June 8.

Capt. Cook who arrived in the Paragon, contradicts the various accounts lately published, of the ports in Jamaica being opened for American vessels.

He adds, that the Governor was authorized to open the ports to Americans whenever he thought proper, but notwithstanding the many remonstrances from the inhabitants, he declined doing so, as he considered there was a sufficiency of provisions in the Island for 12 months. In consequence of his harsh conduct, there was a meeting of the different parishes, when it was resolved that the inhabitants should wear crape for one month, on account of his precluding American trade.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.

Various accounts from different West-India Islands concur in announcing the arrival at Martinique of the French and Spanish Fleets. They do not agree as to the precise number of the ships of the line, frigates, troops, &c.—By two arrivals at our Lazaretto, yesterday afternoon, from St. Bartholomew, we are informed that the conjunct fleets amounted to TWENTY-ONE SAIL OF THE LINE.—It was understood they put it there for the purpose of ascertaining the operations of the Rochefort squadron, and to water; after which some momentous enterprise was to be attempted.

In addition to the above, we are just favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board one of the ships at the Lazaretto, which is strongly corroborative of the numerous accounts which we have received.

"The account of the arrival of the French fleet at Martinique may be depended on: I had it from three different captains who arrived at Bartholomew, direct from there.—They amounted to 22 sail of the line, and 6 frigates, having on board 15,000 land forces."

A schr from St. Lucie reported two French frigates off that port.

According to authentic information, it was not certainly known at Paris on the 2d April last, when the bills in payment of claims covered by the Louisiana convention would be drawn, but the commencement of the draughts was expected to take place with very little delay. On this point therefore the intelligence brought by the Alligator, as published in the New York Gazette, is incorrect; and there is little room to doubt that it is so in some other points.

*Nat'l. Intelligencer.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 3.

A St. Vincents paper of the 15th of May, which we have received by the brig Enterprise contains the following interesting intelligence.

*Barbadoes, May 4.*

*Toulon Fleet.*—Dispatches were yesterday received here by his majesty's ship Mercury, the hon. D. P. Bouverie, from vice admiral sir John Orde, dated his majesty's ship Glory, sea, April 10, 1805, communicating the important intelligence, of the sudden appearance off Cadiz of the Toulon fleet, consisting of from 20 to 24 sail, 11 or 12 of them of the line, and the rest heavy frigates. This fleet, it appears, was, on the evening of the 9th, close off Cadiz harbour, where one French ship of the line, and six or seven Spanish, were then ready to join them, and three or four would be in about 24 hours. Whether any troops were on board these ships was not known, nor had the destination of this force, after its junction been ascertained; but it was judged to be to the westward, and it was reported that the Spanish ships were bound to the Havana.

The Mercury after delivering her dispatches, immediately proceeded to the westward.

By a neutral this morning, from St. Bartholomew, we learn, that accounts had been recently received there from St. Domingo, via Porto Rico, stating the Massess still remained there, and was then actually blockaded by rear admiral Cochrane.

Captain Brown, of the ship Julian, has communicated to us the following intelligence for publication:

At the time of my departure from Cadiz the Eagle, a French 74, two French corvettes, and two Spanish frigates, were ready for sea; and eight sail of the line were fitting out with all expedition. Troops were embarking daily, and a great quantity of ordnance, &c. had been taken on board of each ship. The general report was that they were destined for Spanish America, to garrison the line of demarcation between the territories of Spain and of the United States. This report was confirmed to me by one of the officers belonging to the fleet; who added; that the French and Spanish ships had made a considerable interchange of officers.

The uniform of the troops embarking is blue faced with red, a round hat turned up on one side, with a feather in it; the officers wear superfluity of gold lace.

General Moreau was at Cadiz. He waits the arrival of his son from Paris, and intended to have come to New-York in the Julian. It is said he has received orders to quit Spain immediately; and this sudden and unlooked for intelligence had a very favourable effect on the health of his lady, who was learning the Spanish language with an expectation of being permitted to remain there.

Gibraltar is tranquil, and has received a reinforcement of two thousand troops from England. The Spanish keep an army before it, but have attempted nothing.

The British fleet, consisting of five ships of the line, a frigate, a brig, and a cutter, were constantly cruising off the harbour, often close in with its mouth, and sometimes nearly within gun shot of the batteries.

NEW YORK, June 4.

FROM FRANCE.

By a passenger in the brig Alliance, from Nantz, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received the following interesting information:

His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy left Paris the 28th March for Milan, there to be crowned King: the 25th of May was appointed for the Coronation. Previous to his leaving Paris he was pleased to order the long pending American claims to be closed, reserving three millions of livres to be applied to any substantiated claims that remained behind.—The American Minister had given notice to the several American claimants, that he was ready to draw on the American Government for the amount of their respective awards, such sums as they should chuse, and in francs.

Mr. Livingston, our late Minister to the French Court, had returned to Paris from Italy, and with his family was expected at Nantz, in order to embark for New-York in the ship Mississippi, Capt. H. Skidmore, to sail the 10th or 16th of May.

The Pope left Paris the 3d of April.

LONDON, April 8.

It is reported by those who pretend to be in the confidence of Ministers, that the dispatches which were received from St. Peterburgh, last Monday, contain the most satisfactory assurances of the complete failure of the various artifices employed by the French Government to detach the Emperor Alexander from the interests of this country. The principal article of a treaty of alliance between his Majesty and that Sovereign are said to be already agreed upon; and on the same authority we are assured, that only a few points of detail remain to be adjusted previous to a formal communication being made, on this important subject, to both Houses of Parliament. After the repeated disappointments which have been experienced, relative to the co-operation of Russia, the public cannot

place much confidence in the promises made to them upon this occasion.

L152 OF LETTERS  
REMAINING in the Post-Office Lexington, K. July 1st 1805, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead Letters.

Danl. Antony Rev. Robt. Arm.  
Geo. Adams 2. Strong 2  
Dr. M. Q. Ashby Thos. Adams 2  
Thos. Anderson Isaa T. Avery  
Peter Arnold Raus Alley Esq.

A Hez. Bradley John Brown 2  
Richd. Brent Vincent Boggs  
Edm. Bullock Sam. Blair Esq.  
Wm. Butts 3 Abija Bube  
Robt. Burnet Rev. Mr. Baxter  
Josiah Baker James Bolton  
Wm. Bohannon Jacob C. Butler  
Robert Bogg Abner Bean  
Samuel Biles Tice Blackell  
Walter Brahe Peter Bretton  
Wm. T. Banton James Barrett  
James Bullock Fraky Bell  
Joshua Brown Daniel Bartlet  
Peter Baum John Bayley  
David Bell Charles Buck Jr.  
Margaret Blythe John Bartlet

C Thos. Chesner 8 Mrs. Costiogor  
John Craig Sen. William Cochran  
Wm. Campbell Charles M. Gary  
Charles H. Carroll Newbot Crockett  
Pag. Coleman John Cramer  
John Crozer John Close  
Rob. Cartaphen 2 John M. Cooper  
Ambrose Camp Abm. Callenline  
Joseph Carrico Samuel Clay  
Will. Chapman Joseph Copinger  
W. Cunningham Clerk of the C.  
Betsey Combo C. L.

D Dufour David Dickeson  
Thos. C. Davis 2 William Deniston  
Thos. Dickenson Betty Dunn  
Henry Davis Nancy Dicky  
Benjn. Davis 2

E Joseph Eavins 2 Thomas Elder  
John Edmiston Ann Easthom  
William Elder Cornelius Emson

F Hugh Fulton Esq. William Fletcher  
Henry Frye John Florea  
Jacob Fishback James Frazor  
Simion Frost Abram Fouch  
John Fisher John Finley  
G. R. C. Floyd 2 John Firk

G John Gardner Elija Groom  
Frances S. Gains Elija Greer  
Isaac Griffith Robert Griffith  
George Gray Benj. F. Gore 2  
H. Gauzley John Gorham  
Benjn. Graves Bul Green

H Violet Hughes Jacob Huford  
John Hall Jon Huckstep 2  
Eliz. Hawkins James Hayse  
William Haws Archibald Harris  
Peter Higby John Ilay  
Charles Hedges Peter Hinkle  
Jas. Hamilton John Hopkins  
Rich. Hightower Wm. Hampton  
William Halley John Hudson  
Mary Henry Peter Hinkle Esq.  
Warner Hankins Benj. Holtzebaw  
Wm. Hoskins 2 Azariah Higgings  
Benj. Hardisty Israel Hinds  
George Hugars Thomas Hughes  
Rob. Henderson Natn. Harris  
William Hart H. Hieronimus  
James Harris Thomas Hicky  
Joseph Hughs

I John G. Johnson James Junson  
Richard Jones Samuel Jackson  
Capt. J. Jouette 2 John Johnston  
John Jones William Joice 2  
Thomas Johnston William J. Johnson  
James Johnson George Jones  
William Johnson Robert Johnson  
Jenny Jackson Peter Johnston  
K Mary Kelly Henry King  
Michael Kiunear Adam Kirn  
John Kennedy John Klecler

L Robert Looney Joseph Latta  
James Lindsey Zabulon Lewis  
Nicholas Lewis Shadrak Lewis  
Joel R. Lyle Hezakia Lyon  
Francis W. Lea John Lewmen  
Rotham Luttrell Peter Lash  
Robert G. Lane Joseph Lees  
William Lemmen George Lamer

M John Murphey Eliza M'Clanahan  
John M'Call Kitty Milton  
Maria M. M'Calla Saml. Macheſney  
John M'Ever 3 Alex. Machon  
Elijah M'Clanahan Wm. M'Cluney  
William Massia Wm. Moore 3  
John B. Miller Arch. M'Collach  
James M'Addews Hiram Mitchel 2  
John Mills Beul. Moor  
William Monter John Murphy  
Jacob M'Conaſe John Medcalf  
John M'Fadie Danl. M'Ilroy  
John M'Fadie Barlet Moore 2  
William Marton John M'Ghee  
John M'Intire David M'Kee  
John Martin Eliz. M'Gly  
James M'Dower Wm. Mardhouse

N Dr. Ruth Natt James Norville  
Wm. Nash Charles Nourse  
Pleasant Nichelle

G Gex Obouſſier Jas. R. Overstreet  
Levi Owen Pres. de la Chambre  
P Wm. Pringle Wm. Porkins  
Edw. B. Pearson John Price  
Peter Pollock Wm. Price  
John Parrish Mrs. Hannah Parks  
Gilbert Parker Robt. & Rod. Perry  
Danl. M. C. Payne Wm. Patterson  
Walter Preston Wm. Plant  
Thos. Peebles

R Roger Quarles R George Robinson  
Jenny Rogers Levi Rollins  
Phile. Rouzer 2 Isaac Rice  
Isaac Rice Andw. Rof 2  
Robt. Russel Aut. M. Rollins  
Adam Ridchey P. D. Robert 3  
Jos. Rogers Solomon Rankin  
Rev. Saml. Ramsey Colman Roys  
Marquis Richardson James Robinson  
John Ralands

S Robt. Sanders Edmon Singleton  
Wm. Smith John Shannon  
Robt. Steel W. M. Sutherland  
Suzannah Schwagw Daniel Stout  
Johnson Simpson John Shock  
David Stout Greenbury Spires  
Robt. or Sam. Scott Robt. Scott 2  
Charnock Self Robt. Stamper  
Genl. John South John Sprinkel  
Will. Scott (fuller) Paul J. Swaine  
Jeremiah Shrophire Sister Suzannah  
Samson Sawyers John Short  
Hesekiah Smith John Sutton  
Caleb Squiers David Sutton  
Revd. Robt. Stubbs John Stephens  
John Smith

T Robt. Tompkins Levy Todd  
Wm. Thomson 3 Joseph Thompson  
Allen Trimble Eli Thomas  
Starling Turner Gabriel Tompkins  
V Juagn. Vexxes Geo. Vanlandhan  
L. Valcour

W Robt. Wilfon 2 Vincent Wren  
Saml. Wright Peter Wilcor  
Jas. Williams John Wildernes  
Peter Wilser Eliz. Williamson  
James Wilson Israel Wright  
Mr. Weaver [baker] Jacob Winter  
Saml. Williamon Catharine Walker  
Phillip Wagner Jeremiah Worsham  
W. Burk Wheatley Henry Watts  
James Webb sen. Fredk. Watts  
Ammi Williams John Williamson  
Geo. Wilfon Fras. Walker

Y Nicholas Young Isaac Yarnell  
JNO. JORDAN JUN. P. M.

I WISH TO SELL MY  
Plantation;

Containing about 175 acres, and situate about three miles from Lexington—Also,

1000 acres of Land on Licking.

750 do. do. on Floyd's Fork.

450 do. do. on Saven Creek.

And a handsome COACHEE.

For terms apply to Thomas January.

Clarke County.

TAKEN UP

BY Robert Crockett, living near

Harrison's Mill, on Hancock;

ONE SORREL HORSE, eight

years old, branded on the right side

of the neck, shoulder and buttock

thus S; about fifteen hands high,

appraised to £21. April 24th day

1805.

3w\* D. Harrison, J. P. C. C.

TAKEN up by James Beaty,

Scott County, Miller's Run,

A BAY MARE,

supposed to be about 10 years old, about 14

hands high, no brand perceptible, a small star

in the forehead; appraised to thirty dollars.

John H. Miller, J. P.

April 9th, 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS my wife Chloe Cromwell has eloped from my bed and board,

this is to forewarn all persons whatsoe'er

ever from dealing with her for any of

my property, or any produce that grow-

ed on my land, or any of her children,

as I will stand to no bargain of their

making, nor pay no debts of their con-

tracting from the date hereof, as wit-

ness my hand,

Wm. Cromwell.

June 19th, 1805. 3w\*

B Y virtue of a deed of trust from

John M. Boggs of Lexington,

bearing date May 3, 1804, to the sub-

criber, to secure a debt due by said

Boggs to William Mott of Philadelphia,

will be sold to the highest bidder,

for ready money, on Monday the 15th



To soar aloft on Fancy's wing.

(As the 4th of July is approaching we anticipate the wish of subscribers by giving a favorite song generally sung on the occasion.)

#### JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY.

For March 4, 1801.—To its own tune.

THE gloomy night before us flies,  
The reign of terror now is o'er;  
Its gags, inquisitors and spies,  
Its hordes of harpies are no more!  
Rejoice, Columbia's sons, rejoice!  
To tyrants never bend the knee!  
But join with heart and soul and voice  
For JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY.

O'er vast Columbia's varied clime,  
Her cities, forests, shores and dales,  
In rising majesty sublime  
Immortal Liberty prevails.  
Rejoice, &c.

Hail! long expected glorious day!  
Illustrious, memorable morn!  
That freedom's fabric from decay  
Rebuilds for ages yet unborn.  
Rejoice, &c.

His country's glory, hope and stay,  
In virtue and in talents tried,  
Now rises to assume the sway,  
O'er freedom's temple to preside.  
Rejoice, &c.

Within its hallow'd walls immense,  
No hirling hand shall e'er arise,  
Array'd in tyranny's defence,  
To crush an injur'd people's cries.  
Rejoice, &c.

No lordling here with gorging jaws  
Shall wring from industry the food,  
Nor fiery bigot's holy laws  
Lay waste our fields and streets with  
(blood).  
Rejoice, &c.

Here strangers from a thousand shores,  
Compell'd by tyranny to roam,  
Shall find, amidst abundant stores,  
A nobler and a happier home.  
Rejoice, &c.

Here Art shall lift her laurell'd head,  
Wealth, Industry, and Peace divine,  
And where dark pathless forests spread  
Rich fields and lofty cities shine.  
Rejoice, &c.

From Europe's wants and woes remote,  
And dreary waste of waves between,  
Here plenty cheers the humblest cot,  
And smiles on every village-green.  
Rejoice &c.

Here free as air's expanded space,  
To every foul and feet shall be,  
That sacred privilege of our race,  
The worship of the deity.  
Rejoice, &c.

These gifts, great Liberty! are thine;  
Ten thousand more we owe to thee;  
Immortal may their mem'ries shine,  
Who fought and died for Liberty.  
Rejoice, &c.

What heart but hails a scene so bright,  
What soul but inspiration draws,  
Who would not guard so dear a right,  
Or die in such a glorious cause?  
Rejoice &c.

Let foes to freedom dread the name,  
But should they touch the sacred tree,  
Twice fifty thousand swords shall flame  
For Jefferson and Liberty.  
Rejoice, &c.

From Georgia up to Lake Champlain,  
From seas to Mississippi's shore,  
Ye sons of freedom loud proclaim  
The reign of terror is no more.  
Rejoice, &c.

"Trifles light as Air."

BOYLE says, that a woman will inevitably divulge every secret with which she is entrusted, except one--and that is, her own age.

PROPHETIES.  
To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

According to the prediction of St. Cezaire, who in the year 1600 was bishop of Arles, in the province of Languedoc, great events were to take place between the years 1800 and 1809. Part of them have been already accomplished. He says, "There shall be war; a peace of short continuance; some partial events in both hemispheres; an almost general contention amongst the crowned heads; several scourges, as fire, shipwreck, earthquake, inundation, famine, plague, &c. God in his wrath, will punish mankind, but will preserve his chosen to re-people the world. A new order of things will then take place, and continue for a thousand years. Men will then relapse into a state of impiety, and become objects on whom the Divine Wrath will be poured out."

In the year 1798, a member of the Irish parliament predicted before the whole house many events which were to happen in Europe, spoke of the troubles, which afterwards broke out in

Ireland, and prophesied its preservation.

Mrs. Labrouille, who was born in the city of Libourne in France, foretold the Revolution, the re-establishment of religion, and the tranquility which took place at the beginning of the present century.

Nostradamus, a French astrologer, who wrote in the year 1500, predicted the destruction of the altar and the throne. He says in one of his prophecies, "Between the signs of the Virgin and the Balance shall come a chief to reign in France;" and we now witness its fulfillment. It is well known to every body that the constellation of the Virgin governs from 22d of August to the 22d of September on which day until the 22d of October it is succeeded by that of the Balance, and during this latter month Bonaparte (now Emperor) arrived in France from Egypt. It appears to me that he is designated in the Apocalypse and in the visions of Daniel by the name of the "great Beast with ten horns, which shall destroy many kingdoms, and shall subdue the leopard." It is evident to me that he has been placed on the throne of France to execute the decrees of Heaven.

#### FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of May.

A BLACK COW;

Near the calving;—Also,

A SMALL WHITE COW,

Which gave milk—neither of which is marked.—Also a small white two year old STEER, marked with a crop off the left ear, and a small nick in the under side of the same. Any person delivering said cattle to me in Lexington, or sending me word so that I get them, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ELDER.

Lexington, June 18th, 1805.

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Mason Circuit Court, set.

May Term, 1805.

Thomas Bodley } Complainants,  
and James Hughes } and

Against

John P. Duvall's } Defendants

IN CHANCEY.

THE defendants Lewis Duvall, Jesse Weatherington, and Betsey his wife, and John Brown and Nancy their wife, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainants bill, or that the same shall be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper, for two months successively.

A Copy. Test  
JOSEPH BRIGGS, D. Clerk.

#### 15 MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'till two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaefer.  
Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times in their respective papers.

Dr. Schaefer wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. Schaefer for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

3W\* Samuel Lowe J. P.

#### 30 Thirty-Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on my return from the Ball at the Lodge the last evening, my

POCKET-BOOK;

It contained only thirty-five dollars, in small notes of the Eastern Banks; one of twenty, the Branch Bank of Virginia at Fredericksburg, and three fives of Alexandria. Also a number of valuable papers, which can benefit no one but myself. The value of the papers will induce me to bestow the thirty-five dollars, on any person who will be kind enough to return it to the owner, at Travellers' Hall.

Nat. Smith.

#### TAKEN UP.

BY William Downs, in Garrard county, near the mouth of Hickman, a BLACK FILLY, judged to be two years old this spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, some white hairs in her forehead, small white spot on her breast—Also,

A DARK BAY HORSE, about the same age, about thirteen hands high, some white in his forehead, no brand perceptible. The mare appraised to 35 dollars, the horse to 15 dollars.

Charles Spelman, J. P.

April 16th, 1805.

#### 31 Green County, Kentucky.

TAKEN UP by Bryant Trent, on the waters of Little Barren, one Yellow Sorrel MARE, seven years old, with a white mane and tail—her tail and foretop bobbed, and has been hurt on the withers, branded on her off shoulder thus, thirteen hands and a half high, valued to 50 dollars Given under my hand this 24th of March, 1805. Shod before.

A Copy. Test

Marshall Key, D. C. M. C.

\* JOHN TROTTER Jr.

#### 29 FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the easiest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

John M. Miller.

Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

32 JAMES CONDON,

TAILOR,

REBGS leave to inform the Gentlemen of this town, and its vicinity, that he has just commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. Woodruff, at the corner of Cross and Water Streets; where he purposed working at the most reasonable terms. From the long experience he has had in business, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may think proper to favor him with their custom; and by a strict attention to his customers, gain their approbation.

Lexington, June 12th, 1805.

Mrs. CONDON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of this town, that she is just

from Baltimore, and furnished with the Newest Fashions, and will make

all kinds of Ladies' Dresses, Gowns

Merries, Paris Aprons, Riding

Dresses, Spencers, Great Coats, and

Cloaks, all in the most Fashionable

Style. Those who may think pro

per to favor her with their custom,

may depend on having their work

done in the neatest manner.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Monday the eighth day of July, 1805, in pursuance of an order for that purpose obtained at the last county court of Mason, the subscribers will attend at the house of John Curtis, in Mason county, and from thence proceed to the premises before mentioned, with the commissioners appointed by the said court, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, for the purpose of having the same perpetuated, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled "an act to reduce to one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands;" to establish the beginning and special calls of an entry of 400 acres, made in the name of George Clarke, on a certificate granted to William Crow, and which was by said Crow, assigned to the said Clarke, which entry is in the following words: "George Clarke, affinee of William Crow, enters 400 acres upon a certificate for settlement, lying on the waters of the north fork of Licking, adjoining the middle fork of Laurence's creek, and adjoining George Dicken's pre-emption, including three cabins of Simon Butler." And also the beginning and special calls of the said Clarke's pre-emption entry, which is in the following words: "George Clarke, affinee of William Crow, enters a pre-emption warrant of 1000 acres, adjoining his settlement all round." And then and there to do such other things, as are authorised by the before mentioned act, and which may be necessary for establishing the said claim. And if the commissioners are not able to finish the business on that day, they will adjourn from day to day, until the 13th of July, 1805, inclusive; at which time and place, all persons interested will please to attend.

John Curtis,

Abner Overfield.

#### ROBBERY.

A Reward of one Hundred Dollars.

WILL be given for securing in any jail, either of the villains who robbed me on Thursday, the 13th inst. about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, within 50 yards of the forks of the roads, leading from Cynthiana, one to Lexington, the other to Georgetown. One of them was a tall rawboned man, of a dark complexion, very large feet, and ankle bones, about 35 years of age; had on a pair of striped cotton overalls, and a country linen shirt, very dirty; he was armed with a pistol—the other was a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, pale face, well made—I could not see him very well, as he stood behind me—he had on a pair of overalls and shirt of country linen, also very dirty; appeared to be young; was armed with a flick and knife. They took from me 15 Gold Eagles, and 300 Dollars in Bank Notes, which are all endorsed, with my name on the back of each note: there were 4 notes of 50 dollars each, of the Bank of Philadelphia, and one 50 Dollar note of the Branch Bank of Charleston, endorsed by Adam Gilchrist—the others were all 100 Dollar notes, on various banks. The reward as above will be paid by the subscriber, living in Augusta, Bracken county.

THOMAS NELSON.

June 14th, 1805.

N. B. I am very much indebted to

McMillin, and the inhabitants of Harrison

County in the neighborhood of the place, for

their vigilance in striving to detect the

robbers—The last tracks which were discovered of them, were going towards Paris.

T. N.

March 29, 1805.

33 TAKEN UP by David John

son, mouth of Beaver, Harri-

son county, one BLACK HORSE,

about thirteen hands high, has a star

or seven years old, fifteen hands

one inch high, some saddle spots,

a small star, and a lump on the right

angle, shod before, appraised to 80

dollars.

\* MICHAEL ISGRIG.

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent land for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevoorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M. Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on